

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs visited quick impact project site in Ampatuan municipality.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 29<sup>th</sup> of February, a total number of **76,856** families (**358,982** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **106** families (**580** individuals) remain displaced out of 196 families displaced within the month;

**Group B:** **47,916** families (**215,318** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **28,834** families (**143,084** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **1,362** families (**6,810** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **25,554** families (**127,770** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **29** families (**145** individuals) still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017 and **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Facon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **535** families (**2,259** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **1,340** families (**6,038** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In February 2020, a total number of **196** families (**1,030** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict.

### DISPLACEMENT IN FEBRUARY



**196**

Families



**1,030**

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



**3**

Persons dead

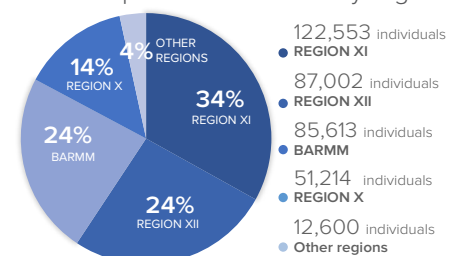


**0**

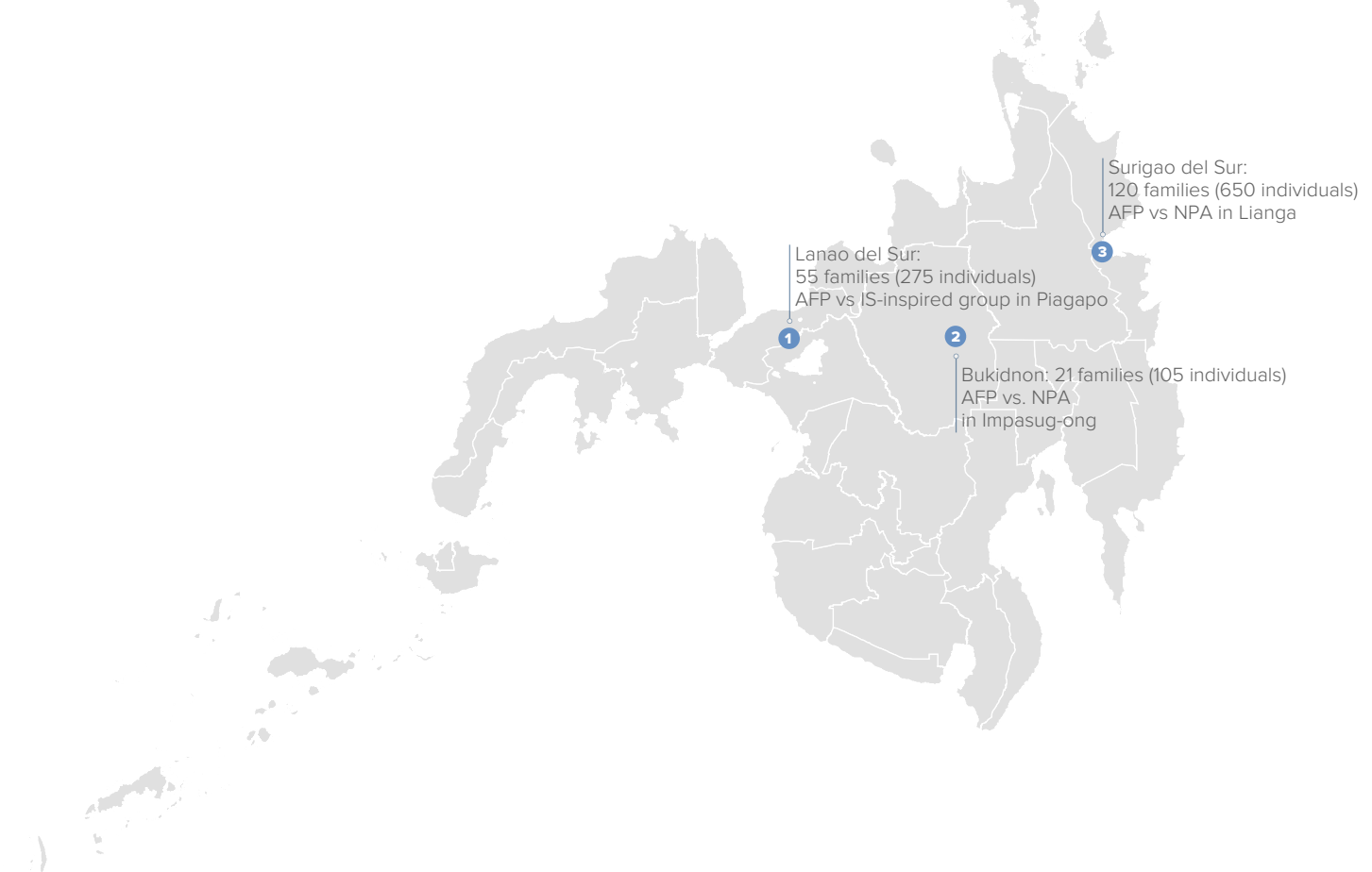
Persons injured

### LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



## GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN FEBRUARY



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

### 1 PIAGAPO, LANAO DEL SUR

On 15 February 2020 at around nine o'clock in the morning, a firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and an alleged ISIS-inspired group has transpired in Barangay Dado, Balindong (Watu) Municipality and Barangay Tapocan, Piagapo Municipality, all in the province of Lanao del Sur. The incident has resulted in the displacement of approximately two hundred seventy-five (275) individuals (55 families) from Purok Kalisyan and they sought refuge in Purok Tagoloan-3 and Purok Lagpan, all in Barangay Tapocan (no reported displacement in Balindong Municipality). According to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Officer (MDRRMO), there is a report of one (1) casualty from the government troops but for further verification. The Local Government Unit of Piagapo has provided food packs and medical assistance to affected families.

### 2 IMPASUG-ONG, BUKIDNON

Classes in Kalipayan and Bundaan Elementary Schools were suspended after two (2) separate armed encounters have erupted between the Armed Forces of Philippines (AFP) and the communist rebels in Mt. Kalatungan and Barangay Dumalaguang, Impasug-ong in Bukidnon early morning of Tuesday, February 18. There are around one hundred five (105) individuals (21 families) who have evacuated from Sitio Gabunan due to the encounter. The spokesperson of the 403rd Infantry Brigade of the AFP

confirmed on Wednesday, February 19, that the military has engaged with the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) in an inhabited area of Barangay Dumalaguang and in the ranges of Mt. Kalatungan at around 2:45 in the morning on 18 February. The AFP has initially received information about the presence of the communist rebels from the civilians residing in the areas. The soldiers engaged in a firefight with around forty (40) to fifty (50) members of the communist rebels in Barangay Dumalaguang and twenty (20) to thirty (30) rebels in the ranges of Mt. Kalatungan.

### 3 LIANGA, SURIGAO DEL SUR

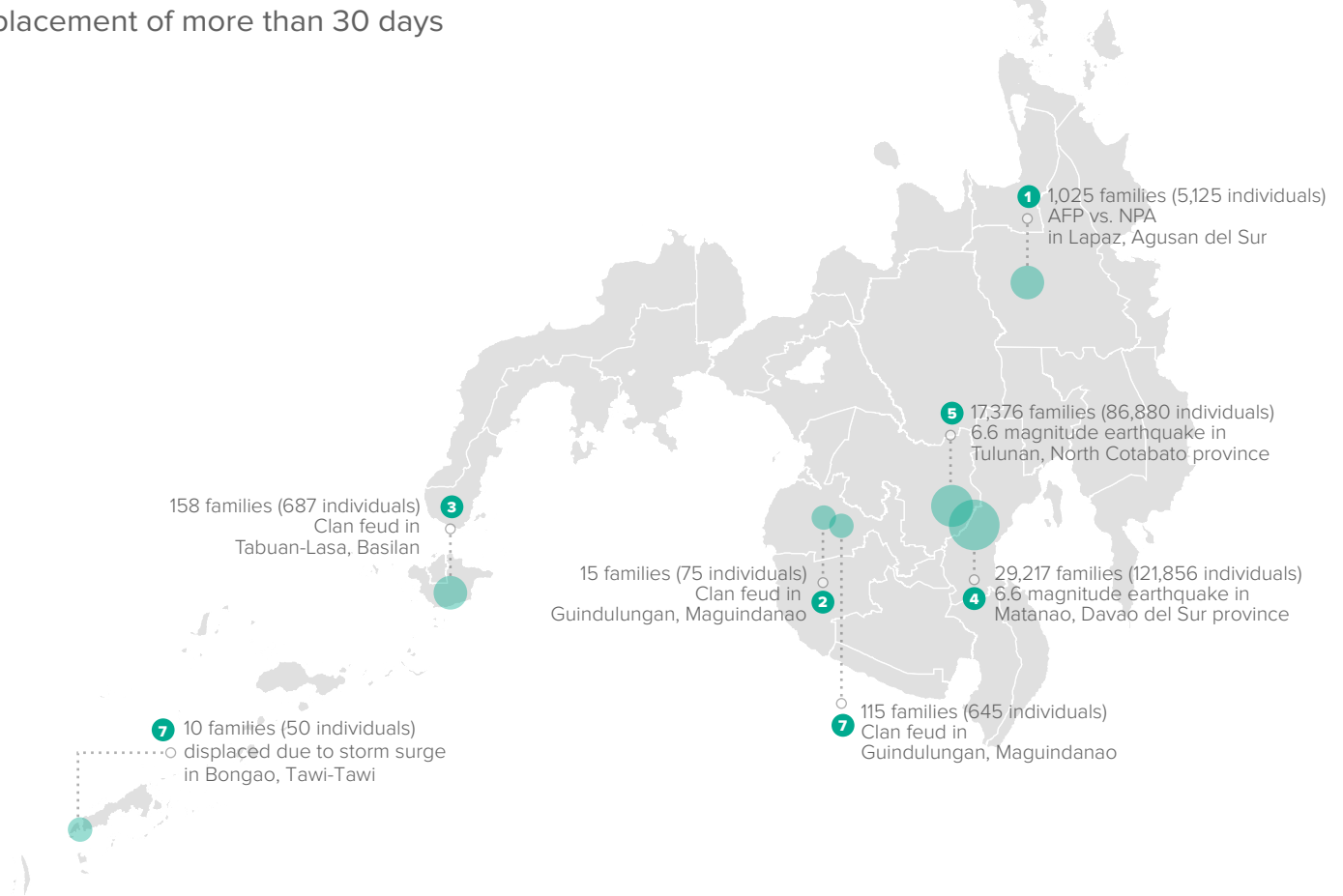
Two (2) women and a 5-year old girl belonging to an indigenous group from Sitio Simowao, Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, Surigao del Sur Province were hit by grenade shrapnel while in their home after an alleged strafing incident took place on Friday afternoon, 21 February 2020. The said incident involved the government troops and New People's Army (NPA) operating in the area. The wounded were immediately provided with emergency medical treatment following the incident. The strafing incident caused fear to civilians and forced them to flee their homes on 29 February 2020. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are scattered to different sitios of Diatagon. Some of them temporarily took shelter in Sitio Neptune near the military camp while many of them stayed in Km. 9

and 16. There are approximately four hundred seventy-five (475) persons displaced (95 families) from Sitio Simowao and Sitio Emerald, all in Barangay Diatagon of the same municipality. Due to the incident, a community school managed by the Tribal Filipino Program of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS) temporarily suspended its classes, affecting sixty-two (62) students and four (4) teachers. The residents

of the village and its neighboring areas were displaced more than three (3) times since year 2015 as a result of armed conflict. The displacement in 2015 was triggered when three (3) tribal leaders were killed by the paramilitary group that were allegedly supported by the government security forces.

## GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

### 1 LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR

On 26 January, one thousand twenty-five (1,025) families (approximately 5,125 individuals) in La Paz, Agusan del Sur – five hundred twenty-five (525) from Barangay Valentina and five hundred (500) from Barangay Kasapa II – were displaced from their communities, following intensified military operations against the New People’s Army (NPA) in the said area. Most of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are indigenous peoples and are currently confined within the affected barangays as they stay with their relatives.

Both barangays have already declared a state of calamity, while the local government unit (LGU) of La Paz is currently processing a resolution declaring a state of calamity in the municipality, which will then allow it to utilize the emergency calamity fund and provide necessary assistance to the IDPs.

The LGU has conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and it continues to monitor the situation on ground. It has provided food packs through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) which has also conducted a community feeding program for the IDPs.

The LGU has also deployed a program that provides government services on wheels, where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar has also issued free Senior Citizens’ID to the elderly.

A number of government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development, such as



KALAHI-CIDSS and PAMANA, have been temporarily suspended in the said areas due to ongoing military operations.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	1,025	5,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>5,125</b>

## 2 GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 09 January, a firefight between a group of armed men and the village chieftain of Barangay Lanting in Talayan, Maguindanao was reported in Sitio Merader of the same barangay. The incident is rooted on land conflict involving parties affiliated with armed groups.

There are approximately one hundred fifteen (115) families (645 individuals) who were forced to flee their homes in Sittios Fute, Utan, and Trakun – all in Barangay Ahan, Guindulungan. The displaced families belong to the Teduray tribe and they have sought refuge in Sitio Lahun in the same barangay.

According to reports, the conflict was triggered when a boy was shot dead by the armed men. Village residents were forced to flee due to fear of retaliation and possible escalation of violence in the area. Authorities have advised the residents to vacate the area for their safety.

In an earlier incident dated 19 August 2019, the same group of armed men arrived in Sitio Fute and allegedly occupied a house owned by a Teduray resident. The house later served as a camp for the armed men.

As of the end of the reporting period, issues faced by the affected population remain unresolved. Displaced families continue to seek refuge from neighboring communities. Several houses have been reportedly damaged, and some Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have built makeshifts made of used and dilapidated tarpaulins, while others are staying with their relatives.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	115	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>645</b>

## 3 TABUAN-LASA, BASILAN

On 05 January, a long-standing dispute between two warring groups erupted in Barangay Babag (Babuan Island) in Tabuan-Lasa municipality. According to the local authorities, alleged members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) were harassed by an unidentified armed group.

This resulted to the displacement of one hundred fifty-eight 158 families (687 individuals), including pregnant women and children. Displaced families have sought temporary shelter among their relatives in nearby barangays, and in nearby Isabela City and Maluso municipality.

According to the village chieftain, about ninety percent (90%) of the barangay's population have fled to seek safety.

Assessment is yet to be done as the situation remains volatile. There are no indications showing the displaced families will immediately return to their residences due to possible retaliation among the conflicting group, since at least two (2) members of the warring parties were killed in action.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TABUAN-LASA	158	687
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>687</b>

## 4 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The epicentre of the earthquake was located nine (9) kilometres northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of three (3) kilometres. The municipalities of Matanao and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity, with surrounding municipalities experiencing destructive shaking. According to the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), an estimated 4.4 million people or eight hundred thirty thousand (830,000) households live in towns that sustained strong tremors.

Some of the affected communities were already burdened by the October earthquakes. The latest earthquake is the fourth quake above magnitude 6.0 in the last two (2) months to hit this part of Mindanao, all within a radius of 12km: 6.3-magnitude on 16 October, 6.6 on 29 October, 6.5 on 31 October and the most recent 6.9 on 15 December.

The 15 December earthquake has compounded previous displacement as well as damage to homes, schools and infrastructure from the October earthquakes. Many of those displaced by the most recent event currently camp in makeshift tents in open spaces near their homes or in evacuation centres, usually open areas near their barangay (village) hall or church, adding to displaced communities which have lost their homes and have been staying in tents and evacuation centres since October. The physiological trauma of the affected population is aggravated by continuous aftershocks.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost eighty-one thousand six hundred (81,600) families (394,000 individuals) are affected in two hundred eighteen (218) barangays in Region XI and XII. As of 04 March, three thousand nine hundred forty-five (3,945) families (14,629 individuals) are taking shelter in thirty-seven (37) evacuation centres, while twenty-five thousand two hundred seventy-two (25,272) families (107,227 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings. In total, thirteen (13) were killed and over two hundred (200) people injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas.

These figures are based on the (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center) DROMIC Report #36 on the Magnitude 6.9 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 04 March by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

DAVAO DEL SUR			
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	12	2,137	17,195
CITY OF DIGOS	3	973	2,023
HAGONOY	3	936	30,376
KIBLAWAN	2	1,877	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	10	5,422	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	6	3,040	3,010
PADADA	1	244	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	0		1,170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14,629</b>	<b>107,227</b>

### 5 EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH COTABATO

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37 PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of eight kilometers (8 km). It was also felt in municipalities surrounding Tulan.

About two weeks later, on October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the municipality of Tulan, North Cotabato, this time registering a 6.6 magnitude. The earthquake was felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

As of February, eight thousand six hundred sixty-six (8,666) families (27,475 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in thirty-seven (37) evacuation centers, while eleven thousand eight hundred eighty-one (11,881) families (59,405 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are forty-seven thousand four hundred seventy-six (47,476) damaged houses, of which twenty-five thousand, seven hundred ninety-five (25,795) are totally damaged and twenty-one thousand six hundred eighty-one (21,681) are partially damaged.

A total of seventy-one thousand, nine hundred sixty-nine (71,969) families (352,938 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in three hundred seventy-nine (379) barangays in Regions XI and XII, as of 29 December 2019.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #56 on the Magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulan, North Cotabato issued on 04 March 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

NORTH COTABATO			
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN	5	755	50
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	6	6,200	350
MAGPET	2	940	
MAKILALA	24	19,580	
TULUNAN	-	-	59,005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27,475</b>	<b>59,405</b>

### 6 GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 11 November 2019, around noontime, a fire has erupted between warring groups from Barangay Macasampen, Guindulungan and Barangay Kitapok, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. More than one hundred (100 families) have been forced to flee in Sitios Tumagontong and Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen.

The displaced families are being hosted by their relatives residing in adjacent communities in Barangay Tambunan, Barangay Kalumamis, and Sitio Proper of Barangay Macasampen. There have been reports that four (4) houses along the boundaries of Sitio Tumagontong and Sitio Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen were burned down by one of the groups involved in the rido.

There are around fifteen (15) families (75 individuals) out of one hundred (100) families who remain displaced. These are families which reside in area where the fighting has occurred.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
GUINDULUNGAN	15	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>

### 7 TAWI-TAWI

**Bongao:** On 13 September 2019, Tropical Storm Marilyn caused a storm surge to hit the coastal barangays of Bongao, Tawi-tawi, particularly the barangays of Tubig Tanah, Simandagit, and Lamion. Ten (10) out of the one hundred ten (110) families that were reported displaced as of the last reporting period are yet to avail durable solutions.

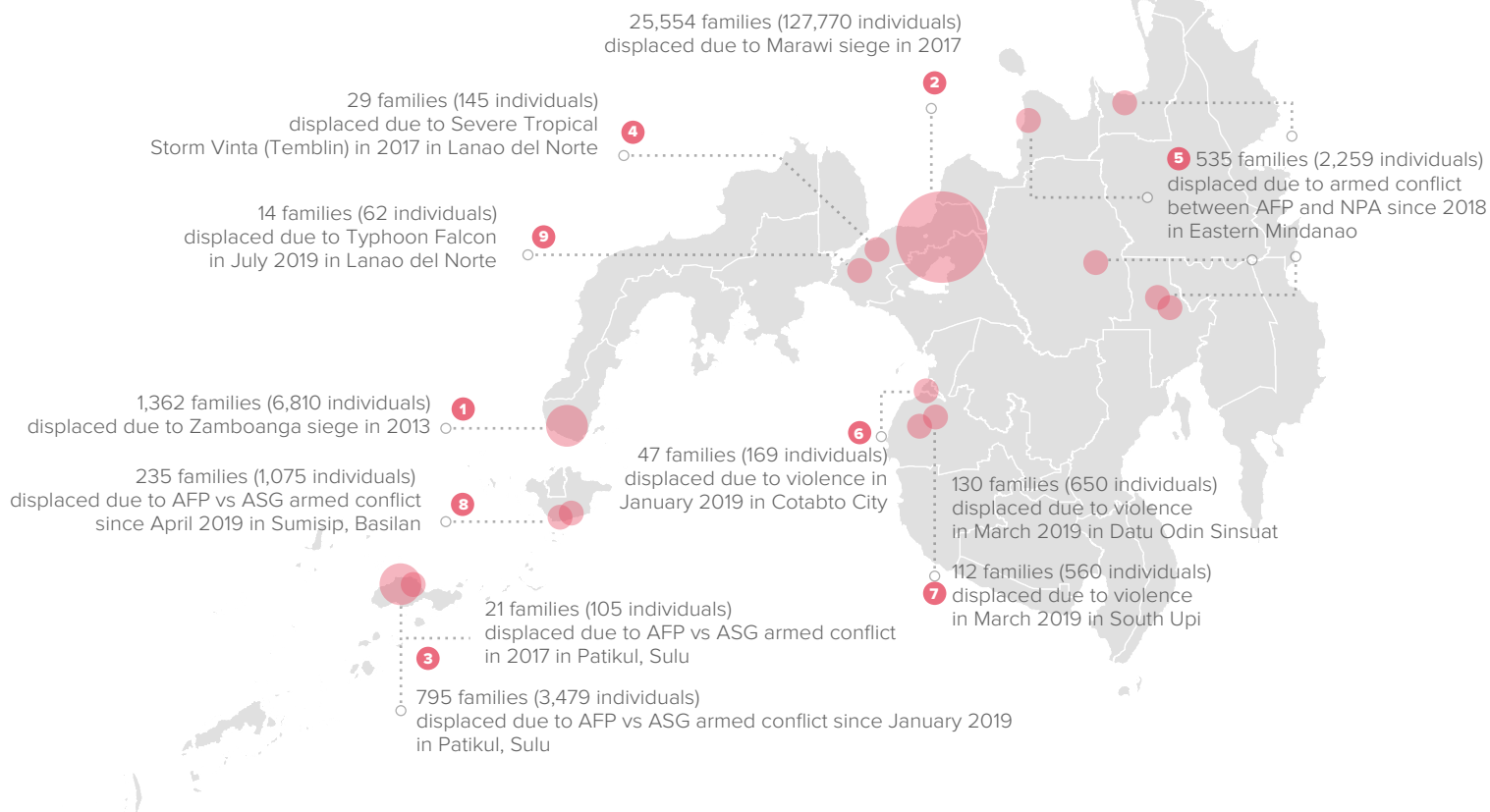
During interviews on-site, families identified immediate needs such as food supplies, clothing, hygiene kits for women and children, and housing materials for the reconstruction of their houses.

In August 2019, Barangays Tubig Tanah and Lamion were also hit by a storm surge, this time caused by the southwest monsoon's effect on Tropical Storm Jenny.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
BONGAO	10	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## 1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

On 26 November 2019, the Zamboanga City Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) met to discuss the status of the remaining IDPs in Zamboanga as a result of the 2013 siege. The city mayor instructed the City Housing and Land management bureau to validate the existing list.

As of 31 January 2020, the local city government has accounted for a total of 1,362 IDP families that are currently staying either in a home-based setting or transitory site as they waiting for their houses to be constructed.



**77 families are living inside the transitory sites.** The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Mampang, Rio Hondo.



**1,285 families in home-based settings.** Meanwhile, 778 homeowner families without tagging are in homebased settings.

### BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang	12	60
Rio Hondo TS	17	85
Asinan TS	24	120
Buggoc TS	24	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>385</b>

## KEY CHALLENGES FOR IDPs IN ZAMBOANGA

Among the key issues and recommendations identified by the IDPs during a series of consultations facilitated by UNHCR in 2018, in partnership with the CSWDO and local NGOs, are the following:



**1. Shelters** – Pending issues regarding access to permanent shelters include alleged unauthorized occupation of some housing units intended for IDP beneficiaries, pending repair of bunkhouses and boardwalks both in the transitory sites and in some permanent housing sites, and installation of street lights in the permanent housing sites. There is also a call among some of the IDPs for re-assessment/validation to verify eligibility of IDPs for housing assistance, as some legitimate IDPs were inadvertently not included in the official “tagged” list.



**2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** – Latrines in the transitory sites are in need of repair. In some cases, they have become unusable and desludging is needed. IDPs also stressed the need to expedite the installation of water connections in the permanent shelters, as some units could not be occupied by awardees due to lack of basic utilities.



**3. Sustainable livelihood** – IDPs requested duty-bearers to improve the availability of livelihood trainings and alternative education programs, in cooperation with agencies such as the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).



**4. Safety and security** – The CSWDO has confirmed that camp managers in the transitory sites will no longer be reinstated, following the end of their contractual engagement. Other measures to improve safety in the sites have been recommended by the IDPs, including the observance of curfew hours for minors (in both the transitory sites and the permanent shelter sites), along with increased police visibility to deter security risks. The lack of electricity connections was also raised, which links to other security concerns in the area. Installation of child- and women-friendly spaces or community recreation facilities in the resettlement sites was also suggested.

## 2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of 29 February 2020, 38 families (approximately 190 individuals) are staying in 2 evacuation centers in Marawi City and other municipalities of Lanao del Sur, while 2,981 families (approx. 14,905 individuals) are in transitory shelter sites. 120 families (approximately 600 individuals) are staying in transitory shelters built on-site, and 146 families (approximately 730 individuals) provided with the permanent shelters in Saguiaran and Amai Manabilang, Lanao del Sur but still face some protection issues despite having permanent shelters.



**38 families in evacuation centers** are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



**3,100 families in transitory sites** are in need of water and sanitation interventions



**22,200 families in home-based settings** are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

The Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) managed to do validation exercise with support from DSWD and MSS to some CBEC and evacuation centers at the later part of February. IDPs who qualified to the validation are recommended for transfer to transitory site. The TFBM are targeting to transfer qualified IDPs in CBEC to transitory sites. While home-based IDPs are targeted for validation exercise after the transfer of IDPs in CBEC are.

On February 27, 2020, validation exercises were conducted to 10 community-based evacuation centers in different places in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur and Iligan City. Of the 10 CBEC validated, IDPs in CBEC in Amai Manabilang opted to reintegrate in said municipality due to livelihood activities. TFBM was able to crossmatched seventy (70) displaced families in those CBEC with the Kathanon List but only 33 displaced families were cleared to the Kathanon and recommended for transfer to Rorogagus Phase 2 Transitory Site. Validation and cross matching by TFBM will continue for other CBECs.

As of February 29, 2020, out of the 33 families targeted to be transferred to the transitory site only 28 families from CBEC were finally transferred to Rorogagus Phase 2 Transitory Site as many shelters were occupied without approval by TFBM, NHA or LGU by people who claim to be IDPs.

## KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



**1. Shelter:** As of 29 February, 179 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance.

Municipality	Exact location of community-based Ec	No. of families as of Feb 2020
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)	Punud BRAC	12
Baloi	Babool Toril EC	13
	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Mahad Markhazi	11
Iligan City	Day Care Center	2
	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri Compound	10
	Merella Toril	12
	MSU IIT Coop ES	9
Marawi City	Datu Saber	10
	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	26
Molondo	Pindolonan	24
Pantar	Tent City Pantar	5
Saguiaran	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	8
	Bubong ES (Makeshift Rooms)	5
	Makeshift	1
	Pantao Raya Madrasa	3
	Pantaon Primary School	12
Tugaya	Brgy Hall & Waiting Shed	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>179</b>



**2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face water and sanitation issues. In Sarimanok Tent City and Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. Water in the said locations is supplied by trucks provided by NGOs, one of which would cease their intervention by end of June 2019. Maintenance of latrines is likewise a challenge. Some latrines have been closed due to the lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has recently deactivated its operations and has turned over its role to the City Government of Marawi.



**3. Information:** While IDPs receive information on schedules of distribution of assistance, profiling activities and the like, there is a need to better communicate information on government plans regarding the rehabilitation of the most-affected areas and how the IDPs' properties will be affected. IDPs, especially those in remote areas, are not able to participate in consultations or information sessions that are usually organized and conducted in Marawi City.



**4. Food:** The last government distribution of food packs was in December 2018. While there is a move towards more developmental forms of assistance, IDPs still struggle in their everyday food and nutrition needs.



**5. Sustainable livelihood:** While IDPs have received training, livelihood items and cash grants meant to serve as startup capital for small businesses, these have not been enough to adequately sustain a family. In some instances, cash grants are used either to quickly pay creditors or are consumed for the family's everyday needs.



**6. Education:** A significant number of school aged children had stopped going to school when transferred to transitory site due to high cost transportation in traveling to their schools while at the evacuation site and unable to transfer at the nearby school as it already full.



**7. Housing, Land, and Property:** Most IDPs are foreseeing the challenge of complying the requirement when returning to their places in MAA like land ownership document and the technical design in constructing their houses.



**8. Camp Coordination and Camp Management:** Many issues are not reported referred and resolved because of lack of CCCM. There are IDP leaders but have limited roles in the sites. The LGU has also assigned Camp Administrators, however they are not regularly on-site as they have other primary functions to fulfill.



### 3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

**Patikul:** Out of the more than 526 families (approximately 2, 630 individuals) that were displaced in 2017, 21 are yet to return to their communities, while those who managed to return have been repeatedly displaced in 2017 and 2018. They are currently in need of sustainable durable solutions. The displaced families have built makeshift shelters but are still hoping to return to their habitual residences, based on protection monitoring done by partners. Among the needs expressed by the IDPs are livelihood support; food assistance; water, hygiene, and sanitation facilities; and shelter assistance.

About 699 families (approximately 2,949 individuals) are still displaced in Patikul municipality since January 2019, due to the continuous operations by the AFP against the ASG, following the president’s declaration of an all-out-war against the terror group. Most of the displaced families sought temporary shelter among their relatives, while some opted to stay in evacuation centers. Local authorities said that there are no indications of possible return, and there is a need for aid augmentation given the humanitarian needs of IDPs, especially those who are staying in evacuation centers.

On 17 May, more than 284 families (approximately 1,470 individuals) from Barangay Kabbon Takas in Patikul municipality were displaced as a result of armed confrontation between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displacement in this community has been recurring since February 2019 due to the continuous military operations.

as of February, there are approximately one hundred eighty-eight (188) families (940 individuals) that have returned to their homes in Barangay Latih. The municipal government has provided them with a return package consisting of food and other necessities, but these families are appealing if they can be supported on their livelihood while recovering from the displacement.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	795	3,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3,584</b>

### 4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

While most of the families in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte who were displaced by TS Vinta (International Name: Tembin) in December 2017 have already returned to their places of origin, there are five (5) families in Munai, Lanao del Norte who have not been able to reconstruct their houses, and are currently staying in community facilities. Four of these families are occupying two classrooms in a primary school located in Barangay Matampay, and one family is in a PAMANA rice mill in Barangay Old Poblacion.

in Tubod, Lanao del Norte, 24 families are still displaced and occupying tents at Barangay Dalama. The said tents are already dilapidated since they are not ideal from more than six months of use. Sixty families have been transferred to the shelter project of the local government unit in partnership with the Philippine Red Cross

#### KEY CHALLENGES FOR VINTA IDPs



**1. Shelter:** IDPs who have been living in dilapidated tents for more than a year have identified shelter as their most pressing need. Tents previously provided to IDPs are now leaking when it rains, aside from having poor ventilation which causes it to trap heat during sunny days. This has allegedly caused IDPs to become sick, especially the children.

Construction of shelters is ongoing; however, the date of completion and eventual handover of these shelters is still unknown. According to the MSWDO, there has been a challenge regarding the budget needed for the approved design of the concrete shelters. Also, compounding the delay is the bidding and procurement process. As of date, 71 houses have been completed out of the projected 120 houses. The shelter assistance is supported by the Philippine Red Cross, municipal LGU of Tubod, DSWD, and provincial LGU of Lanao del Norte



**2. Health -** IDPs claim that their living conditions inside the ECs is compromising their health. Common illnesses are colds and cough, especially among children. One of the older IDPs suffers from pneumonia, which they have attributed to the vulnerable situation in the EC.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Munai	5	25
Tubod (capital)	24	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145</b>

## 5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since January 2018)

**Davao region:** Around 149 families (679 individuals) are still taking shelter in the Haran Compound of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in Davao City. Some of these IDPs have been protractedly displaced since June 2018, while many have been displaced since 2017 and have been unable to return due to the volatile security situation in their communities. These IDPs are indigenous peoples (IPs), coming from remote villages in the municipalities of Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region 11.

In March, around 14 families (approximately 50 individuals) were displaced from municipality of Kapalong, Davao Del Norte. These families are members of Indigenous communities in the boundaries of Kapalong and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled due to armed encounter between AFP and NPA in their community. They opted to flee to avoid being caught in the crossfire.

**Misamis Oriental:** Fifty (50) families (242 individuals) have been displaced from Sitio Camansi, Barangay Banglay in Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental since May 2018, due to clashes between the military and the NPA. They are indigenous Higaonon who fled their home in fear of being caught in the crossfire as violence escalated in the area. They relocated to the provincial capitol grounds in Cagayan de Oro City, more than 50 kilometers away. They were able to build makeshift shelters in the public park but government authorities said these were not makeshift structures, which has caused some issues in the evacuation site.

Thirty IDP families who remained in the evacuation site situated at the Provincial Capitol grounds were forcibly evicted last 18 June 2019. At the order of the provincial government, their temporary shelters were demolished due to the IDP's alleged non-compliance with agreements in an earlier dialogue.

The temporary shelters, which were initially made of tarpaulins and light materials, had recently undergone repairs and renovations by the IDPs due to changing weather conditions. These improvements were done with the permission from the provincial government, which had also allowed them to stay at the Capitol grounds. However, said improvements were done with bamboo, coconut lumber, and canvas, which prompted the provincial government to consider these shelters as semi-permanent structures.

With nothing aside from their clothes and some personal possessions, the IDPs sought temporary shelter in a nearby church of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP). Their shelter materials, kitchen sets, beddings and other personal belongings were allegedly transported to the Municipality of Lagonglong (place of origin) by a dump truck prepared by the provincial LGU.

UNHCR and its Protection partners are conducting further monitoring and verification of the incident, and will seek to meet with local authorities to discuss the situation.

**Agusan del Norte:** Fifty (42) families (190 individuals) have been protractedly displaced since September 2018 due to an armed encounter between the AFP and NPA. The armed conflict and displacement was triggered by the killing of a Lumad farmer who was shot dead by alleged elements of the Philippine Army in Sitio Bulak, Barangay Lower Olave in Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

These IP communities are affected by the complex dynamics of conflict among different IP groups, who are allegedly co-opted by either the AFP or the NPA. This pattern is also linked to issues of control over their ancestral lands, which are often resource-rich and thus frequently targeted for acquisition or utilization by extractive industries such as mining and logging.

**Bukidnon:** 1,080 individuals are currently displaced in the province, 722 of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while others are staying at the evacuation center in the Provincial Grounds, Malaybalay City.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	35	169
Talaingod, Davao del Norte	128	578
Lagonglong, Misamis Or.	50	242
Buenavista, Agusan del Norte	42	190
San Fernando, Bukidnon	280	1,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2,259</b>

## KEY CHALLENGES



**1. Human rights violations** – Displacement in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao is frequently triggered or accompanied by killings of community leaders and attacks on learning facilities. These communities' strong advocacy for the protection of their rights to their ancestral domain has led to them being labeled as insurgents or NPA sympathizers.



**2. Access to humanitarian assistance** – In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their preemptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is not recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs nor as a basis for their entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups, and even humanitarian organizations, seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



**3. Durable solutions** – Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas of Mindanao, vulnerability is heightened with each incident of evacuation. This recurring pattern places these fragile communities at grave risk of further violations.

## 6 COTABATO CITY

On 21 January 2019, residents of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City were forced to flee their homes, due to threats they allegedly received after campaigning and voting in favour of Cotabato City's inclusion in the BARMM during the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law. 61 families (approximately 239 individuals) sought refuge in Barangay Makir, in the adjoining municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao province. An unconfirmed number of families also reportedly took temporary shelter in other towns. The education of their children has been disrupted as a result of the displacement. ARMM-HEART distributed food packs to the IDPs and facilitated the provision of core relief items from UNHCR, in coordination with the local government of the host community. On 16 February, most of the IDPs voluntarily moved to Barangay Simuay in Sultan Kudarat municipality, Maguindanao, where they were hosted in Camp Darapanan of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) while efforts to settle the dispute are ongoing.

An undetermined number of families also moved to their relatives' houses in different locations. Meanwhile, 14 families that chose to stay at the displacement site in Barangay Makir were able to return to their habitual residences on 14 March, with assistance from the local officials of the host barangay and the AFP.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Cotabato City	47	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>169</b>

## 7 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

**Datu Odin Sinsuat:** About 130 families (650 individuals) that were displaced from Barangay Tenonggos on March 2019 remain displaced and hesitant to return, unless they receive a government-issued document that says they can safely return to their place of origin. They are also awaiting the schedule of a dialogue that the local government unit has committed to organize. NGO partner Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc. (ACCORD), has provided food and non-food items to the IDPs.

The IDPs fled their community following the killing of a Teduray leader. This caused fear among the residents of possible retaliation and/or escalation of the incident. Most of them are farmers whose livelihood activities have been disrupted both by the displacement and by the dry spell ("El Niño" phenomenon).

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Datu Odin Sinsuat	130	650
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>650</b>

**South Upi:** A firefright erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long-standing land dispute in the area. Approximately 112 families (560 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and are currently staying in the barangay hall and gymnasium of the said barangay.

The displaced populations are indigenous Teduray residing in Sitios Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey. On 31 July, the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, and some IDPs have reported lost and/or destroyed properties, and loss of farm animals. There have also been reported cases of common ailments such as flu, cough and fever.

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 01 August.

However, the IDPs have said that this is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities, which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	112	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>560</b>

## 8 BASILAN

(Displaced since April 2019)

On 11 April 2019, about 60 families (200 individuals) were displaced as the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of a paramilitary group also known as the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) patrolling in the village. AFP deployed a troops but they only found the cadavers. Subsequently, the AFP deployed troops to conduct regular patrols in the barangay.

On 17 May, some 175 families (approximately 875 individuals) from Sumisip, Basilan pre-emptively evacuated to their relatives due to a series of arson incidents and the killing of a civilian, which is believed to be an act of retaliation by relatives of the slayed members of Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) in April 2019.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Sumisip	235	1,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,075</b>

## 9 LANA DEL NORTE

(Displaced since July 2019)

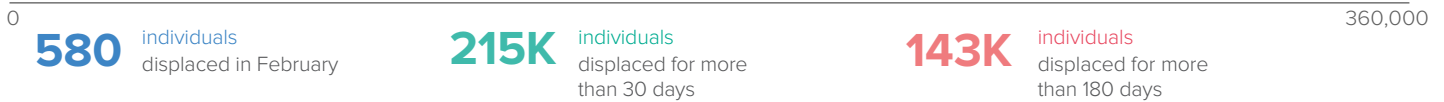
Sultan Naga Dimaporo: Fourteen families (62 individuals) are still displaced in five municipalities of Lanao del Norte in 23 July, since their houses were destroyed by Typhoon Falcon. IDPs need of shelter assistance.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SAPAD	5	30
KAPATAGAN	5	20
SALVADOR	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>

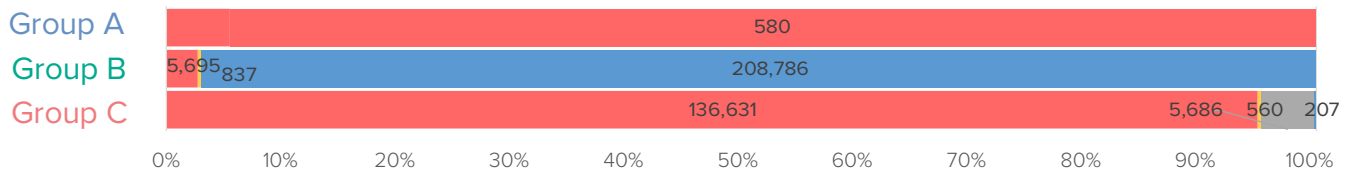


## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

**358,982** currently displaced individuals since 2012



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



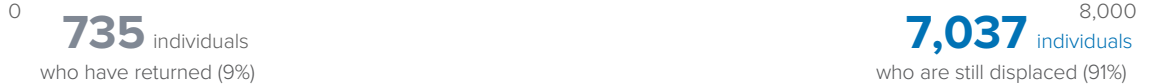
**TOTAL: 360,652**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2020

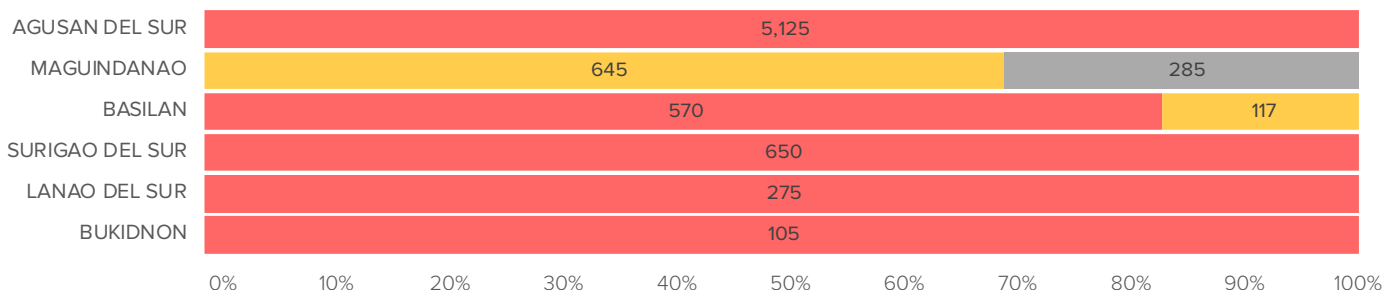
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO FEBRUARY

**7,772**

Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2020



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 7,772**



# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

## CREATION OF NATIONAL PEACE INSTITUTE FOR PEACEBUILDING.

The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) is proposing for the creation of a National Peace Institute for Peacebuilding. The creation of the institute will help achieve the peace building and development efforts in conflict affected areas. It is perceived to aid the implementation of the normalization program in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) that has given birth through the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law, particularly on the reintegration of the rebel returnees to mainstream society. The National Peace Institute for Peacebuilding will help strengthen and expand the peace constituency-building efforts with the vulnerable sectors, civil society organizations, academes, government line agencies and international agencies with peace mandates. The OPAPP will serve as its nerve center that will continue to handle knowledge management, peace education, peacebuilding networks and capacity-building programs.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTERS IN BARMM.

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) will establish emergency response centers at the provincial level. It will serve as field outfits of the Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READi) to quickly respond to human-induced and natural calamities that will hit the respective areas of responsibility of the provincial local government unit.

The READi centers will have a new building worth of over Ten Million Pesos (PhP 10,000,000.00) which will be equipped with complete modern facilities. It will be built at the provincial centers in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi. The emergency responders at the municipal and provincial levels will be provided with trainings on Incident Command System. Those who

were already trained will be asked to assist in monitoring the emergency response centers.

**BARMM GETS INITIAL P5.3B UNDER BLOCK GRANT.** The Bangsamoro autonomous government has received the first PhP5.3 million of its PhP63.6 billion block grant from the national government this year, a senior Muslim official said Tuesday.

The initial tranche was received on February 5 according to Assistant Executive Secretary Abdullah Cusain, and he said that this will cover the regional government's programs and projects for the month of January, including the salary of BARMM employees.

The amount is part of the autonomous region's P63.6 billion block grant for 2020, a provision under Article XII, Section 15 of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), the law that created the expanded autonomous region, and was anchored upon the peace accord between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

Section 15, Article XII of the BOL states the "national government shall provide an annual block grant as a share of the Bangsamoro government in the national internal revenue tax collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and collections of the Bureau of Customs."

## DECOMMISSIONING OF THE BANGSAMORO ISLAMIC ARMED FORCES OF THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (BIAF-MILF).

The government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) have created the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) which will take the lead in the decommissioning exercises of the members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) of the MILF.

On 18 February 2020, there are 106 combatants of the BIAF-MILF who have underwent the process of decommissioning under the Phase II of the decommissioning exercise. The combatants from Lanao del Sur comprise the 30% of the forty thousand (40,000) combatants to be decommissioned until March 2020. Each have received One Hundred Thousand Pesos (PhP100,000.00) cash and a socio-economic assistance package. In addition to what they will receive, their families will also receive an estimated amount of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (PhP500,000.00) to One Million Pesos (PhP 1,000,000.00) to cover the cost of their education, healthcare, housing and livelihood. After the decommission, social workers from the Department of Social Welfare and Development will evaluate the status of the combatants in their respective communities.

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of UNHCR and protection actors in Mindanao, Philippines. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment of displacement incidents in Mindanao (including BARMM areas) for each month. Displacement incidents were collected with the support of members of protection working group in BARMM.

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs & CSOs.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at [PHICOPRC@unhcr.org](mailto:PHICOPRC@unhcr.org)

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

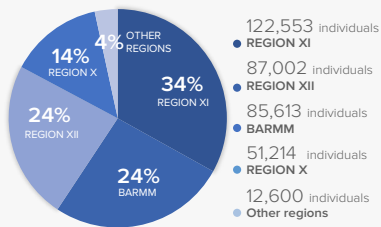
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1) voluntary in (2) safety and (3) dignity for a durable solution to be attained.

## CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

**358,982**

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

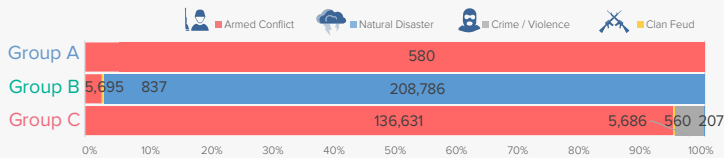
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN FEBRUARY 2020



### LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in February
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 days
- Group C: Displacement more than 180 days

Note: The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.

